

Christian Secretary.

HARTFORD, FRIDAY, MAY 12, 1848.

Bible History of Revivals.

IN CAESAREA.

No. XIII.—Acts 2.

"Glorious had been the triumph won by the gospel, and multitudes as its trophies had been numbered among the faithful. The few apostles and disciples had, in their conflict with the powers of darkness, displayed a nobler courage than ever faced death on the embattled field; they had gained victories for the Captain of their salvation, the splendor of which will outshine the most brilliant achievements of martial courage, and live on the records of eternity resplendent with immortal fame, when the renown of martial glory and of martial crime shall have perished.

But hitherto these triumphs had been confined to Jewish subjects. The gospel had been preached to the seed of Abraham only; and the apostles and converts not yet fairly comprehending the relations of that gospel to the world, and blinded by Jewish prejudice, really thought it was to be proclaimed to none but the lost sheep of the house of Israel. But the good Shepherd had declared, "Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold; they also must I bring, and they shall hear my voice; and there shall be one fold, and one Shepherd."

That declaration, and the promise made by God to the fathers, but little understood before, was now to be realized. The gospel was to go beyond the narrow limits of Judea, and the circumcision; in Messiah were all nations of the earth to be blessed. But how was this to be done? Who should venture to break through "the middle wall of partition," and make both one in the bonds of a common brotherhood, by an indiscriminate dispensation of the gospel to Jew and Gentile alike?—That was a work in which it could not be presumed that any man of Jewish feelings and prepossessions would take the first step. But it must be done, and the Holy Spirit could do it,—could so lead the way, as to make it obvious that God designed it, without charging any one with having violated Jewish exclusiveness.

Caesarea was chosen as the theatre of this display of divine grace which should give the gospel to the Gentiles. Caesarea was at that time the most magnificent city, not only in Palestine, but perhaps in all Syria. It was a seaport on the Mediterranean, about sixty miles from Jerusalem, and said to have arisen in the short space of ten years, from an obscure fortress, to the height of its greatness. It seems to have been built chiefly by Herod, as a royal residence,—was most magnificently adorned, and dedicated to Augustus Caesar, after whom it was named. It was inhabited by Jews, Samaritans, and Gentiles; the religious influence of Judaism was prominent, but the authority of the Roman empire directed its civil and political interests, for Herod, though with the title of king, was little more than a provincial governor, ultimately dependent on the emperor.

In all the fortified towns and cities of the kind, Roman soldiery formed a conspicuous portion of the inhabitants. At Caesarea was a man, a centurion, commanding a cohort of soldiers belonging to the Italian legion. This centurion, whose name was Cornelius, unlike the most of his profession and country, was a devout man, fearing and worshipping God. Though a Gentile, he had become acquainted with, and piously devoted to, the service of the true God, and his charity and kindness were great, while his whole family "feared God," and he "prayed always." Julian the apostate, allows only two men of noble birth among the first converts to Christianity, Sergius Paulus, the proconsul, and Cornelius, the centurion; from which it would seem that Cornelius was a man of no small distinction at Caesarea.

To this man, and to his household, divine wisdom saw fit to reveal Christ Jesus, as the first revelation of the gospel to the Gentiles. And it was the most profound interest to mark how that was accomplished, and the deeply seated prejudice of the Jewish converts overcome.

It happened that on a certain day, Cornelius was fasting until near night, when he prayed, and while engaged in prayer, he had a vision of an angel appearing to him, and declaring that his prayer was heard, and his sins had been remitted with God, and directing him to send to Joppa, for Peter, who should instruct him in the way of life. According to the divine direction, Cornelius sent two of his servants and a pious soldier to Joppa to bring Peter.

During the quiet enjoyed by the churches after the first persecution, Peter passed "throughout all quarters," for the encouragement and edification of the brethren, and at length came to Lydda. There he healed Eneas of the palsy. While there, Dorcas, a disciple distinguished for piety and benevolence, was taken sick, and died at Joppa, near by; and they sent for Peter. He went, and restored Dorcas to life, and continued there many days, preaching the gospel, and seeing many turn to the Lord.

While Peter remained in Joppa, he went up, one day, to the house-top to pray. It was about noon, and while he waited, he became hungry, but presently fell into a trance, when he saw, what seemed like a great sheet, held by the corners, and full of all kinds of beasts and birds. While he, surprised, beheld, he heard a voice saying, "Arise, Peter, slay and eat." But the law of Moses had taught him that a large portion of beasts and of birds were unclean, and unfit for food. So Peter answered, "Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten anything that is common or unclean." But the voice replied, "What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common." This was done three times, and the vessel was again drawn up from his sight.

Much did Peter question in himself when the trance had passed, what it could mean. Why should food be offered him, which he had been taught to regard as unclean? And why, when doing what he supposed his religion required him to do, he refused to eat, did the heavenly messenger declare that nothing was unclean which God had cleansed? While he thought on the vision, it was announced to him that three men wished to see him, and at the same time the Spirit of the Lord said to him, "Go with them, doubting nothing, for I have sent them;" and when he had come down, the messengers of Cornelius met him, and declared how the Lord had appeared to their Master, directing to call him.

If all his Jewish prejudice was not removed, all doubt was as to whether it was right for him to go to Caesarea. Accordingly he prepared immediately

to accompany the messengers; and with them went certain of the brethren from Joppa to witness the result of an extraordinary mission. When they had come to the house of the centurion, Peter was welcomed with a respect approaching reverence, as one whom God had sent; and going in, he found a large number of persons whom Cornelius had called together to await his coming.—"Ye know," said Peter, as he saw them, "how that it is an unlawful thing for a man that is a Jew, to keep company, or come unto one of another nation; but God hath showed me that I should call no man common or unclean. Therefore came I, without gainsaying, as soon as I was sent for; I ask therefore, for what intent ye have sent for me?" Cornelius, in reply, repeated what had transpired, and added, "Now therefore we are all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God."

Then Peter opened his mouth, and preached Christ to them. He spoke of the teachings and miracles of Jesus, as well known to them,—spoke of his death, declared his resurrection, and that God had appointed him judge of the quick and dead. While he thus spake, the Holy Ghost fell on the hearers, so that they spake with tongues, and magnified God, insomuch that those who had come with Peter were astonished that the Gentiles were also made partakers of the heavenly gifts and callings. Nor did Peter longer hesitate as to God's purposes of mercy to the heathen. None were unclean whom He had cleansed; the Holy Ghost had accepted the Gentiles, why should not he? And he asks, "Can any man forbid water that these should not be baptized? They were baptized, and the first fruits from the uncircumcited harvest field of the world, gathered into the church of the living God. The first few of that company whom no man can number, that Christ shall gather, through his gospel, from every nation under heaven.

Caesarea, though young, had witnessed some imposing scenes, but none like this. When the city was dedicated with great pomp to Augustus,—when the temple, magnificently adorned with all the elaborate workmanship of art, containing a splendid statue of that emperor, was consecrated with the most luxurious parade that royalty could furnish, these were memorable events. Yet poorly did they compare in the judgment of divine wisdom, with that day when human hearts were consecrated as temples to God, and the image of the redeeming Jehovah set up therein by the Holy Ghost.

So did Christianity begin her conquests of renown and rank; and step by step did she ascend through every grade of office and of power, from the centurion of Caesarea, until she wrapped imperial robes around her, and sat quietly down on the throne of the Caesars;—ah, no, I mistake; it was not Christianity that sat there. But so did Christianity triumph.

We notice here, 1. The event now considered, is interesting, not so much for the numbers converted, as from the fact of its being the first ingathering to the church from the Gentile world, and because of the peculiar incidents attending it. From which we may learn that the true interest, and perhaps also the real value, of a revival, is not to be measured by the number of converts.

2. Peter was sent for on this occasion, not because of any preference which Cornelius entertained for him, not because of any reputation he had acquired for aptness and success in such labors; but because he was specially pointed out in the divine direction; as also there was no minister of the Word in Caesarea, and Peter was the nearest.

3. The providence of God is plainly traceable in selecting Caesarea as the place for gathering the first Gentile converts. This was Herod's royal residence, and here it will be remembered, that faithless tyrant did not long after, of a loathsome disease, after having killed James, and imprisoned Peter himself.

This city had, perhaps, more frequent communications with Rome and other parts of the empire, than any other city in Judea. The fact also that Cornelius was the first convert, would do much to commend Christianity to his countrymen, from the influence of his rank and reputation.

4. The preaching was plain and simple, but effective, for the Holy Ghost prepared Peter to preach it, prepared Cornelius to receive it, and attended it when proclaimed.

It differed also, much from the character of that directed to the Jews. To them, God's covenant with their fathers was almost universally spoken of, and their own scriptures adduced to prove the Messiahship of Christ. Nothing of this is mentioned to the Gentile audience of Caesarea. But Christ as the Saviour, is spoken of, his life, miracles, death and resurrection, and his investment as judge of the quick and dead; and remission of sins through faith in Him. So carefully should the word of truth be adapted to the moral condition and the spiritual necessities of those to whom it is sent.

5. The importance of the ministry of the truth in this case, is obvious, since two special divine messages were given to secure it,—one to Peter, and one to Cornelius. ECTON.

Paul the Apostle.—No. 3.

HIS SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY.

When Paul proposed another tour among the Gentile brethren, to his fellow laborer Barnabas, the sacred historian represents the latter as desirous that John Mark his nephew, should accompany them. But Paul objected to this; for Mark having forsaken them on their first journey, he thought it not good for him to start on the second. A discussion arose about this, which grew so warm as to cause a separation. So Barnabas and Mark sailed to Cyprus. Paul chose for his companion, Silas, who had accompanied him from Jerusalem on his last visit to that city. With this associate, Paul passed through Syria and Cilicia, making a visit probably, on his way, at Tarsus. At Lystra he met Timothy, a young man, and a disciple, who no doubt was converted while Paul was in that city on a former occasion. This young disciple hereafter formed one of the apostle's company who travelled and suffered with him for the purpose of winning men to Christ. Timothy, for some good reason in the mind of Paul, was circumcised, probably for a more easy access to the multitude of Jews who were dwelling in the cities which he purposed to visit. With Silas and Timothy, Paul traversed Phrygia and Galatia. Being forbidden to enter Asia, that is Lydian Asia, and Bithynia, he came to Troas. Here many suppose that Paul met Luke, the historian, and the beloved Physician. Here also the apostle had a vision, a man of Macedonia, stood before him and said, "Come

over into Macedonia and help us." This being received as a command from heaven, the disciples sailed from Troas. Touching at the island of Samothracia, on the following day they reached Neapolis, and thence to Philippi, the first city on their way in Macedonia. And now commenced the introduction of the gospel into Europe through the labors of the apostle Paul. At Philippi, owing to the few resident Jews, there was not a synagogue. There was, however, on the bank of the river Strymon near by, a procuress, or place of prayer.—Hither the apostle resorted. Lydia, a seller of purple, was converted and baptized, with all her household. Here also a slave, possessed of a spirit of divination, was rebuked by the apostle, and the spirit within her, removed or destroyed. Exceedingly enraged at this, because their hope of gain was gone, her masters dragged Paul and Silas before the Roman magistrates, who, having indicted many stripes, and these not lightly laid on them, they delivered them to the jailer. But the Lord remembered his suffering disciples, for that very night, while Paul and Silas were singing praises, the foundations of the prison were shaken, the doors flew open, and the bonds of the prisoners fell off. How proper is the application of Tertullian's language to the present condition of the apostle,—"Nihil cruci sentit in nervo, animus in Coelo est." When the mind is in heaven, it feels not the sufferings of the flesh. And so these disciples, though their backs were bleeding and their feet fastened in the stocks, with their limbs stretched apart as far as human suffering could bear, were enabled to sing praises and glorify God. At the noise of the earthquake, the jailer was aroused, and afterwards was converted and baptized, with all his household. In the morning the apostle was set free, and passing through Amphipolis and Apollonia, came to Thessalonica.

Here for three weeks or more, Paul reasoned with the Jews, proving that Jesus was the long promised Messiah. As it had been elsewhere, some believed, but others cursed and excited persecutions. Paul departed by night to Berea, ten miles distant. There he reasoned, as was his custom, in the synagogue, until the evil-minded Jews from Thessalonica had found him when he departed to Athens, that great city of idolatry. It seems that Paul's intention was not to preach, but to await the arrival of his co-laborers; but seeing the whole city given to idolatry, his heart was stirred within him. In the hall where the Areopagus held its sittings, the apostle proclaimed the resurrection of the dead, the existence of one God, by whom are all things, and the importance of worshipping that God. But the proud Athenians, with a few exceptions, disclaimed the doctrines which he advocated, and the altar retired to one whom they knew not, still pointed them to the unknown God. Philosophy with all its refinement, might suppose, but could never determine the great doctrine of heaven which was now revealed on Mars Hill,—the doctrine of the resurrection of the dead.

From Athens, Paul went to Corinth. In that city he met with Aquila and Priscilla, who were of the same occupation as himself. With them he abode, working with them in the manufacture of tent cloth. But on every Sabbath he reasoned in the synagogues, persuading both Jew and Greek. After the arrival of Silas and Timothy, he entered more largely upon the work of his mission. Here also, being opposed by the Jews, he turned to the Gentiles. Crispus and his household were converted, being the third we have noticed in the history of the apostle, without being able to ascertain in either case that there were children. At Corinth Paul remained a year and six months. During this period were written the epistles to the Thessalonians, A. D. 52-4. After he had preached at Corinth, Paul began his return, wishing to spend the coming feast at Jerusalem. Passing through Ephesus and making a short stop there, he hastened on his journey. Going by sea, he landed at Caesarea, and thence went to Jerusalem, being his fourth visit to that city, and saluted the church, and then went down to Antioch. This second missionary tour lasted four years, and gives us for a date A. D. 55.

FOURTH VISIT TO JERUSALEM.

This is to be inferred rather than to be found distinctly asserted. If after he landed at Caesarea, he did not go up to Jerusalem, he would have no account of his going at all, or any time when we could assign for such a visit. The text which has originated so much controversy, is thus: "And when he had landed at Caesarea and gone up and saluted the church, he went down to Antioch." The phrase "to go up" in those days in Judea, was generally applied to a visit to the holy city, and this in connection with Paul's haste to arrive there in season for the feast, seems to be sufficiently clear to satisfy any candid critic. Besides this, if he went from Caesarea to Antioch, he could hardly have been said to go down. His going up, might possibly refer to the church at Caesarea, if the context did not seem to the contrary. On the whole, we feel safe, when we assert, that Paul's fourth visit to Jerusalem, for the purpose of attending the feast, was now accomplished. W. M. S.

Am. Baptist Publication Society.

The Ninth Anniversary of the American Baptist Publication Society was held at Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 26, in the Tenth Baptist church. By the following report of the proceedings of the meeting, which we condense from the Christian Chronicle, it will be seen that this Society is extending the sphere of its usefulness from year to year by increasing its number of publications, employing colporteurs, &c. The business of our benevolent Societies is managed in the true Baptist style; the rooms of the Missionary Union being located in Boston; those of the Home Mission and Bible Society in New York, and the Publication Society in Philadelphia. It has occurred to us that it might be advantageous to them all, were they more closely united by fixing upon some particular city as the centre of operations for the whole. A saving in the expense of rents might be made in this way, and perhaps a saving in salaries, as the business could be transacted by a lesser number of persons than is required under the present arrangement.

The Report of the Board of Managers was read by Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary. Among the new volumes issued the past year were, "Baptisms of the New Testament," "Memor of Micajah E. Way," "Morning Thoughts, for Every Day of the Year," "Remington's Reasons for becoming a Baptist," "The Psalmist, with a Supplement," &c. New editions were issued of "Fuller's Works," "Carson's Mode and Subjects of Baptism," "Howell on Communion," "Bonyan's Pilgrim's Progress," "Baptist Manual," &c. About

60,000 volumes were circulated, and 50,000 tracts printed; also 8,000 copies of the Baptist Almanac. Fifteen hundred stereotype plates were added. The Society has eighteen colporteurs, laboring in ten States; three are Germans. Twelve ministers and ten Sunday schools have been aided with libraries. One hundred dollars were remitted to Rev. J. G. Oncken, for Hungary; and grants of books and tracts were made for Oregon, West India, Africa, France, Assam and China. Twenty-nine new life members have been added. The Building Fund amounts to \$1,550, the interest of which defrays the rent in part. The stock of books, tracts, and printed sheets, deducting one-third, the retail price is worth \$7,394.60. The stereotype plates, &c., are worth \$8,675.64. Total, \$16,070.24. The library is steadily increasing. The subscriptions to the Ten Thousand Dollar Fund have reached \$8,439.52.

The following officers were elected by ballot for the ensuing year: President—Rev. JOSEPH H. KENARD. Vice Presidents—Isaac Davis, David Barton, Thomas Watson, James Wilson, W. H. Turpin, John M. Peck.

Corresponding Secretary—Rev. Thomas S. Malcom. Depository Agent and assistant Treasurer—Rev. B. R. Loxley.

Recording Secretary—C. A. Wilson. Treasurer—W. W. Keen.

The following resolutions were adopted, after appropriate remarks by the persons introducing them. Resolved, That the publications of this Society furnish a powerful auxiliary to the minister of the cross, in promoting not only the conversion of sinners, but the progress of Divine truth, and of manly, intelligent, and scriptural piety in our own churches; and therefore claim the most energetic personal effort of every Baptist, for their more extensive circulation.

Resolved, That, in view of the present state of the world and our inability to provide for its spiritual wants by the ordinary labors of the ministry, for the want of men, we see the sternest necessity for immediate measures for the extensive employment of the press; and the colporteur system for imparting the knowledge of salvation to our fellow men.

Whereas, efforts have been made to raise a special fund of \$10,000, the principal to be used for the general purposes of the society, and the interest to be appropriated, every year, exclusively to the gratuitous distribution of its books and tracts among the destitute; and whereas, the sum of eight thousand four hundred and thirty-nine dollars has been already secured in cash and pledges; therefore,

Resolved, That vigorous efforts should be made to obtain the balance, that the full amount may be raised by the first of July.

Whereas, many of our ministering brethren, especially in the West and South-west, are destitute, from necessity, of the means of information necessary to qualify them for more extensive usefulness, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty, and the privilege, of the American Baptist Publication Society, and its friends to assist them in procuring such books as will enable them to present the truths of the Gospel, more fully and successfully to the people. The Rev. T. S. Malcom, Corresponding Secretary, in a brief and stirring address, referred to the wants of the Baptists in France. Sixty dollars were desired by them to stereotype a work, now ready for the press—The History of Baptism.—He referred to the connection between the suppression of Baptist meetings and the revolution that has just taken place. The law under which the Court of Cassation pronounced these assemblies illegal, Guizot applied to the Reform Banquets. It produced the explosion, and religious liberty, we hope, will now be enjoyed by the thirty millions of France.—The Grand Ligne mission also wished nearly a similar amount for stereotyping Piquigny.—At the close of this address, the sum required for the History of Baptism was subscribed; and a part of that desired by the Grand Ligne Mission.

The meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. W. L. Dennis, and benediction by the President.

A Good Suggestion.

"We had a conversation a few days ago," says the N. Y. Recorder, "with a New England gentleman who speaks by the book in the premises, and received from him the following suggestion:—that the Baptists of New York shall establish and endow a University at Hamilton or Rochester, as seems to them good, and confine its courses of instruction to those which in this country are called collegiate, and that the Theological department of Hamilton and the Newton Theological Institution be united; the location of the new Institution thus formed to be made mutually agreeable. The gentleman declined to designate a location, but was certain there need be no difficulty on that point.—Albany, Troy and Pittsfield are the places which would at once suggest themselves to the mind. He believed that New England would contribute to the enterprise \$100,000, and gave reasons for this opinion, which to us were satisfactory. His arguments for the movement were, first, that we need in the territory patronizing these Theological Seminaries, but one Institution of the kind; second, that we need one, and one great Baptist Library, which cannot be gathered by either of these Institutions apart, but which might be gathered by the two united. Practicable or not, never was a wiser suggestion."

The wisdom of the above suggestion must commend itself to every sensible man. The advantages arising from a union of these two Institutions would be of incalculable value in other particulars besides those suggested above. With our present number of theological students there is no more need of two Seminaries than there is for an extra wheel in the hind end of a wheelbarrow. Newton, upon an average, has some twelve or fifteen students; Hamilton a somewhat larger number.—To instruct this limited number of young men under the present arrangement, requires two sets of Professors, when by a union, the object would be much better accomplished with one. The \$100,000 might be saved in the course of time, if the diminished expense of conducting one seminary instead of two; while a more efficient corps of Professors would be secured to the new institution. Under the present arrangement, both seminaries will be constantly in want of funds; under the proposed one, this difficulty might be obviated.

As regards the location, it is not necessary to say much until the union has been accomplished; but we should differ with the Recorder, for we believe there are more desirable locations than those suggested by him. There is not a better place for such an Institution than Hartford. With a railroad communication with all parts of the country,—a healthy and invigorating climate, and an abundance of delightful spots for the necessary buildings,

Hartford presents peculiar claims for the location, should the union ever be consummated. We have already some very beautiful public buildings, such as the Retreat for the Insane, the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Trinity College, &c., to which may be added the Wadsworth Athenaeum, where the large and rapidly increasing library of the Connecticut Historical Society is kept. There are also theological seminaries on both sides of us,—New Haven and East Windsor, and all that seems to be wanting in this respect, is a first rate Baptist Institution at Hartford.

The Jesuits.

A most decided opposition to the Jesuits exists in the Catholic countries of Europe, and already in several places where the revolutionists have succeeded they have been expelled. Switzerland led off in this business last winter, by expelling them from her territory. Since that time they appear to meet with no favor from the people, they having been expelled from one province to another, till there is a prospect that they will by and by be under the necessity of seeking refuge in the United States, where we have a pretty full supply of them already. This order has always been unpopular with the people, in consequence of its secret, wily intrigues, and overbearing as, of oppression, and it is not to be wondered at, as soon as the people find themselves masters of their own affairs, that almost their first act is to rid themselves of these monsters of iniquity. It is stated that in the city of Sassari, on the Island of Sardinia, the Jesuits were arrested by the people, their late revolution, and taken to the public square, where they were compelled to kiss the book of the great Catholic writer Gioberti, and to confess in a loud voice that the book was full of truths, and that the Jesuits were the enemies of the people.

The news from Italy states that the dispersion of the Jesuits has been decreed by an edict from Pius IX. This gentleman, who was once a military officer, but has since been elevated as the head of the Romish church, is reforming popery, if the accounts from Italy can be credited; but we don't believe he will ever reform it, in the Protestant sense of the word, of his own free will. He will need some assistance from the people, before this is done, and, from present appearances, will receive it one of these days to an extent that will annihilate popery forever.

Retreat for the Insane.

We are indebted to the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet for a copy of the Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the officers of the Retreat for the Insane; from which we learn that this Institution continues increasing, and prosperous. The enlarged accommodations, and various improved arrangements, to meet the wants of the patients, which have been made within the last three years, justify, by the results, the large expenditure they have occasioned. The whole number of patients in the Retreat at the beginning of the year was 118. Admitted during the year, 93. Total, 211. Of this number there have been discharged, cured, 40. Much improved, 10; improved, 14; not improved, 13; died, 12. Total discharged during the year, 89. Remaining at the Retreat, April 1, 1848, 122. Whole number of patients admitted since April 1, 1824, 1764. Whole number discharged during the same period, recovered, 911; improved, 537; died, 143.

From these statistics it appears that the Institution has been remarkably successful in treating insanity; especially when it is considered that many old and hopeless cases have been placed at the Retreat for the sole purpose of providing a retreat for such as could not well be taken care of anywhere else.

The religious instruction of the patients is committed to the care of the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, who for several years past has officiated as Chaplain to the Retreat. This is not one of the least important points in the treatment of insane persons.—Religious instruction, if properly administered, is calculated to soothe the troubled mind and inspire fresh hope for the future. The present Chaplain is peculiarly qualified for the task which has been assigned him. The early part of his life was devoted to the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb at the American Asylum, and faithful to the unfortunate, he is now doing a work of mercy for the Insane.

We notice by the Governor's message that there are three insane persons confined in the State Prison, and he very properly suggests that they should be removed to some place where they can be properly taken care of. The suggestion is a good one, and we hope it will be attended to.—There is no class of beings in the catalogue of human wretchedness whose claims for protection plead so eloquently as the insane poor.—We know that something has been done by the State for this unfortunate class, and also that the towns to which they belong are obliged to support them. But what town is provided with the necessary arrangements for providing for the wants of an insane person? Foreigners are very generously provided for by the State, with a home—if they are too poor to provide one for themselves, but our own indigent citizens, whom God has blessed with reason, have not been adequately provided for.—They are scattered over the State with so much uniformity that a general law providing for their maintenance at the several towns. Why should not such a law be enacted?

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.—It is stated, that in 1838, there were but 50 evangelical ministers, and less than 40 colporteurs employed in France. There are now employed over 300 ministers, nearly 80 evangelists, and between 200 and 300 colporteurs. Rev. Dr. Cheever of Brooklyn, N. Y., in a discourse on Sabbath evening, April 30, said: "It is a remarkable providence that so many are ready to enter the field for diffusing religious knowledge, if they could only be sustained. Some that had been banished were returning with increased knowledge and zeal. The Seminary at Paris had numbers already prepared to preach the pure gospel; the Waldenses also, had their mission institution for pouring light upon Italy; and it was a most interesting fact, that the reformed college at Malta, composed in part of such as had been classically educated at Rome, had now about fifty in training for the sacred ministry."

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Rev. Austin Phelps, of the Pine Street church, Boston, has received and accepted the appointment to the vacant Professorship of Sacred Rhetoric in the Andover Theological Seminary. Mr. P. has requested a diminution from his pastoral charge,

Connecticut Legislature.

The Legislature of Connecticut convened at New Haven on Wednesday, the 3d inst., and organized by choosing Lafayette S. Foster, Speaker of the House, and Francis Bacon and John D. Canine, Clerks. The Senate was called to order by Hon. John B. Robertson, Secretary of State, when the oath was administered to the Senators, 20 of whom were present, the vacancy being occasioned by the death of Senator Baldwin. John E. Hollister of New Haven, was elected Secretary. Both Houses met in Convention at 5 o'clock, P. M., when Gov. Bissell delivered his annual Message. As this document has, probably, been read already by most of our readers, we omit it to make room for other matter.

The business of the session is in the hands of committees as yet, who will not be able to bring much of it before the Legislature before another week. We expect to be furnished by a correspondent, with a sketch of the proceedings from week to week. Rail Road petitions and the proposed bridge at Middletown will occupy a pretty large share of the time of the present Legislature.

HOME MISSIONS.—We are officially notified that our venerable friend, Rev. John Peck, is to make his annual visit, commencing on the 20th inst., to the churches of this State, for the purpose of taking up collections in aid of the Home Mission.—As the object of the Society, in diffusing the Gospel and its attendant blessings throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country, commends itself to every pious and benevolent heart, we trust that Father Peck will be cheered by the co-operation of all the friends of truth in our State.

FARE TO TROY.—All persons attending the next anniversary of the A. B. M. Union at Troy on the 18th inst., will be carried both ways over the Western and Conn. River Railroads, at half price. Persons attending the same meeting will be carried from New Haven and the intervening stations between that place and Hartford, for half price.—Fare betwixt Hartford and Springfield, 50 cents each way.

A DAY OF DISASTERS.—Under this head the Albany Evening Journal of the 4th inst., says, accidents occurred during Sunday and Sunday night last, on no less than six of the seven rail roads between this and Buffalo. The most disastrous one occurred near Herkimer, when in turning an abrupt curve, the passenger train came in collision with a freight train. The collision was terrible.—The two locomotives reared on end, like two combatant beasts, and fell over down the embankment, a perfect wreck. Two persons were instantly killed, and three injured; two of them very severely. The damage sustained by the Company will amount to about \$15,000. The Syracuse and Utica Road was flooded the same day by a break in the canal. The train ran off the track on the Syracuse and Auburn Road. A similar accident occurred on the Auburn and Batavia line. Between Rochester and Batavia the locomotive was thrown off by a snake-hole; and on the Attica and Buffalo Road two engines were thrown off the road by running over cattle. We don't say that this succession of accidents occurred as a punishment for the violation of the Sabbath, but we do believe that nothing is gained by unnecessary labor on that day, and as a general rule the transgressors are the losers by it. "Remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy," is a divine command.

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS.—Messrs. Brackett & Fuller have the largest assortment of Sabbath School books ever offered for sale in this city.—Having directed particular attention to this branch of their business, they are prepared to fill all orders for Sabbath School books which may be sent them, on as reasonable terms as any establishment of the kind in New England.

DAILY WRING.—A new daily evening paper with this title made its appearance last week from the press of Wells & Co., 26 State Street. It is a very neatly printed paper, and is under the editorial supervision of Mr. L. F. Robinson, editor of the Connecticut Whig. Its party preferences are indicated by its name.

The remains of Major Edward Webster, son of Hon. Daniel Webster, who died in Mexico, reached Boston on Monday last week in the barque Chief, from Vera Cruz. "The remains of the son" says a Boston paper, "arrived just as the father was performing the last offices to the corpse of a beloved daughter, who, like her brother died in the bloom of youth."

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—Mr. George W. Greene, has been appointed to the office of Instructor in Modern Languages, and Mr. Reuben A. Guild to the office of Librarian at Brown University.

PASTORAL CHANGES.—Rev. Addison Parker, late of Willington, has accepted a call from the Baptist church at Palmer, Three Rivers, Mass., to become their pastor.

Rev. George Mixer, late of Tolland, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Andover church.

Rev. Asa A. Robinson, late of Andover, has accepted a call from the Baptist church in Agawam, Mass., to become their pastor. He will enter upon his new field of labor as soon as the repairs are made upon the meeting house at A., which will require some three weeks longer time.

Rev. Robert C. Mills, of Chickopee Falls, Mass., has accepted a call from the First Baptist church in Salem to become their pastor. He enters upon his new field of labor next week.

Rev. Wm. A. Smith has taken up his residence in East Lyme for the present. In consequence of impaired health he will devote a part of his time the ensuing season to traveling, and will act as agent for the Secretary in his travels.

SOAR STONE.—The Concord, (N. Hampshire) Congregational Journal, mentions the discovery of a bed of Soap Stone at Canterbury, in this State, by the workman on the Concord and Montreal Railroad, which, taken for all purposes, is said to be the best ever discovered in this country. The proprietor finds a ready market for it at \$20 per ton; and the writer estimates that there is enough of it to come to over \$3,000,000 at that price.

NEW YORK AND BOSTON RAIL ROAD.—The

Providence. The location of the new line between Middletown and New Haven, as the surveys, now in progress, show, will be very soon to place the whole line.

NOTICE.—We are sorry to hear that the Sabbath School Convention in this vicinity, which was to have been held on the 10th inst., has been postponed for a few days, in consequence of the absence of some of our most valuable members.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—LETTERS TO THE REV. HON. SENATOR BALDWIN, containing strictures on the measures of their eloquence, by Christian Norton, to J. Bennett Tyler.

This is a pamphlet of 80 pages, containing a series of letters, in which Dr. Tyler, whose name is well known to our readers, has set forth his views on the great theological controversy between the New School Presbyterians and the Old School Presbyterians. It is kept up by them with undiminished interest, and well enough occasionally to be just to see how the battle proceeds, to be the final result; and as above named may be considered as one of these days pay more for the contents of these "Strictures on the Letters of Dr. Tyler." Brown & Parsons.

THE PULPIT ORATORS OF FRANCE. Sketches of their lives and labors, by J. E. Turbul, author of the "Life of St. John." New York, Robert Appleton & Co. We have not had time to read this work with the care which it deserves, but it is a handsome duodecimo volume, with a beautiful likeness of the author. We shall make some remarks on it in our next.

THE EVANGELICAL PREACHER. Editor. The fourth number of this volume, from Zanesville, Ohio, contains the plan of the National Preachers' Association in the present year. The plan of the Rev. Phileas Church, the second is by the Rev. J. N. Truitt. A better Church World—Duties to the afflicted, the Truitt, are approved. Evangelical Preacher will appear in influence wherever it circulates, and its extensive circulation in Mississippi, where religious liberty is needed.

THE LIFE, LETTERS AND REMAINS OF ROBERT POLLOCK, A. M., of Time, etc. By James M. Smith, of the First Reformed Church, N. J.

A handsome duodecimo 30 pages, trait of the author of the Court of the press of Mr. Carter, of the sale by Brackett & Fuller. It is a native of Scotland, and a task with enthusiasm and abundant, and we doubt not, illustrations subject will become popular. Pollok thus far has had a pleasing, but by a title of the more of poetry and enthusiasm, and his volume will doubtless be it by the admirers of the Court of

Poetry.

From the National Era.
The Earth's Future.

I am looking from my heart, through cloudy skies
And stormy years,
And the damp and foggy Present shrouds me like
A mist of tears—
Nought I see, yet mystic murmurs now my strain-
ing spirit hears.
Murmurs like the solemn shivering of the trembling
forest leaves,
While the muttered breath of thunder through the
rushing darkness heaves—
Ere the flashing bolt of lightning 'mid the crashing
heaven cleaves.
And a mighty Thought, like lightning, o'erflows
me as a wing,
Like the blended wings of cherubim, while fearfully
I sing—
And most fearfully, like Samuel, to the altar-foot I
cling.
To the foot of that dread altar which in heaven
veils its head,
While the clouds, like rolling billows, over its bo-
som wildly spread,
Like the darkness round the Stygian shore—the
darkness of the dead!
At the foot of that dread altar, kneel I now with
clasped hands,
And my bosom smites the darkness, as a billow
beats the sands,
When the ocean, all behind it, drives it onward to
the strands.
Thus the ocean of my longings forces on my sur-
ging heart,
Till the darkness seems to crumble—crumble heav-
ily apart;
And beyond it, as from chaos, golden paradises start.
Lo! the mountainous Thought falls from me—
falls from off my mounting soul,
As if Earth from Titan Atlas should with noiseless
motion roll:
And, behold! it belts the heavens like a wondrous
flaming scroll!
Like as if the hurrying thunderbolts, in viewless
fingers held,
While they burned upon the azure, were to mortal
language quelled:
Straightway, now, all human Error from my spirit
is dispelled.
And I know this towering altar is Jehovah's throne
on earth,
And the billowy clouds around it hide the Future's
mighty birth:
This I read amid the flaming Thought that spans
the heavens' girth.
Lo! that thought is man's Redemption—man's en-
franchisement from wrong—
When the Earth to all God's children shall in
brotherhood belong,
And the weak shall rest securely on the bosom of
the strong.
Like an endless fire, consuming, burns that
Thought beyond man's eyes—
And my soul's electric flashes would eternally up-
rise—
Rise and mingle with the Prophecy that belts the
Future's skies.

Religious & Moral.

From the London Examiner.

An Italian Empire.

Providence has evidently taken the man-
agement of European affairs into its own
immediate hands. What boots it the char-
acter of princes? What the designs of
statesmen? The wisdom of cabinets has
been swept away like a cobweb; and prin-
ces, left to their own naked intellects and
individual resources, stand like common
mortals, destitute, shivering in despair, and
furious and powerless as madmen, anon
exchanging their fury for blandness and
dissimulation. Altogether they cut a
mournful figure. The King of Prussia,
grasping at the German throne at the very
moment that he can scarcely keep the Ber-
lin one, and Charles Albert, snatching Lon-
bardy whilst throwing away Turin, remind
us of a simile well known in the col-
umns of this journal, which described the
monkeys in Exeter Change, each regard-
less of the food before him, but each eagerly
thrusting forth his hands to filch from
his neighbor's can.
The sudden growth of Charles Albert's
power is, however, not the result of his wis-
dom or prowess, but of a providential and
inevitable series of events. Fate, and the
outburst of popular will, have opened for
the King of Piedmont an empire to the
Adriatic; whilst the very same movement
literally sweeps all Italy clean of its petty
potentates, and rids the whole land of those
tyrants whom the policy and the court in-
trigues of centuries past had fathered upon
Italy. Italy, in fact, was the European
convent. Whenever a royal race had a
prince or princess whom it knew not what
to do with, straight it was endowed with an
appanage and a principality in Italy. All
these are brushed away—Parma, Piacenza,
Modena, Lucca. There are left but the
large compartments to deal with, of
Naples, Rome and Tuscany. They can
form a confederation; and being so few,
and of such low conflicting interests, they
can form a confederation without difficulty.
If they are wise, and have a sense of na-
tional independence, they will do so at
once; and make Italy provide for its own
defence, without interference or aid from
France or from any other power.
Savoy indeed they will lose, and so much
the better; it is essentially Transalpine,
and the French, in taking it, recover but a
portion of their own territory, and a people
of their own tongue. It is not likely that
the French will be called on to do more.
Lombardy is a country easily defended, at
least by its own population. It overflows
with men, money, and resources, with lakes
and rivers—all the sinews of defence, and
the obstacles to invasion. No power could
march an army into Lombardy, against the
will of the Lombards, without uncon-

preparation and expenditure. Austria, al-
most bankrupt before the revolution, is not
equal to such an attempt now; and the
Italians would have ample time to complete
both government and defence before an
Austrian soldier could march over the Tag-
liamento.

The difficulties of Northern Italy will
not be so much a foreign war as an intestine
commotion. Charles Albert is not much
respected. He has but one claim, that of
being an Italian prince, and an Italian
race. The Duke of Tuscany is Austrian,
the King of Naples a Bourbon. The Sar-
dinian family alone is originally Italian—
its great and only claim to empire.
But republicanism has germinated in North
Italy as in North Germany. It was on the
point of breaking forth at Turin, and it was
simply in order to escape this that Charles
Albert marched upon Milan. But a strong
municipal and republican spirit prevails in
Lombardy too, whilst the antagonistic sen-
timent of loyalty is utterly unknown. That
Charles Albert or his dynasty should keep
a sovereign hold over such a country, and
in such agitated and uncertain times, seems
very doubtful. He might do so were he
called on to conduct a successful war. But
in peace the ground will be mined beneath
his feet, and his part will be even more dif-
ficult to play than that of the King of Prus-
sia.

Another source of disquiet has arisen in
the complete separation of Sicily from Na-
ples. The King is said to have consented
to this in despair. The bad effects which
we anticipate from it, are not so much
those likely to arise from Neapolitan and
Sicilian enmity, as from the suspicions
which France and other countries will prob-
ably entertain of English designs and in-
fluence over Sicily.

We may allay our disquietude, however,
by the same opinion with which we com-
menced. Providence has taken these mat-
ters into its own hands.

The New German Empire.

Who is to be the new German Emperor?
Every one admits the necessity of a head,
a new federal head. This is the cry not
only on the Elbe, but on the Lake of Con-
stance. When, however, it comes to be
asked, who shall this new head be, the uni-
versal schism follows. The King of Prus-
sia was never very popular in South Ger-
many; he is now less so than ever. His
"Patent" offering himself as the leader for
Germany had been received with jealousy
and aversion by the Southern; and when
the Patent was followed by some sixteen
hours fighting in the streets of Berlin, from
which Frederick William extricated him-
self more like a conjuror and sleight-of-hand
man than a monarch, the jealousy was ex-
pressed in shouts of derision. The King
of Prussia will not be accepted by the peo-
ple south of the Danube.

Austria and its imperial family are the
objects of pity, and not dislike. Metternich
was a scape-goat, which the Prussian dy-
nasty had not. Archduke John, the old
miner and ironmaster of the Syrian moun-
tains, who waived his right to the throne in
order to marry the iron-keeper's daughter—
he has raised her character—he it was who
sent Metternich about his business, whether
the great Prime Minister would or no. The
Emperor could not have done it. Arch-
duke John did it, simply by assuring the
people that Metternich had resigned. If a
German Emperor was wanting to act as a
constitutional monarch, to watch over the
industry of a country, and to sympathize
with its industrious classes, Archduke John
would be the man. If a military leader
were wanting to defend, as the King of
Prussia said, Germany on both sides, per-
haps that monarch would be the most ap-
propriate chief. But he is far from popu-
lar.

Religion, too, however much and wisely
it has been kept in the background of this
German revolution, has still its influence.
The Bavarians and Austrians would as lit-
tle like a Protestant Emperor as the Berlin
folk a Catholic one. For this, and for a
great many reasons, we scarcely think it
possible that the Germans can agree in
electing a federative chief. They may
form a confederation, a union, a common
army and a common treasury, nay, a com-
mon general in case of war—but an Emper-
or, that is next to impossible.

But this very impossibility will not tell,
we fear, in favor of monarchy. The great
confederation itself must thereby be a re-
public; and from doing away with a sover-
eign in each State. The German Diet was
never a German Assembly, because it
merely consisted of the envoys of Courts.
Austria predominated, and Prussia next
showed its power. But this prevalence of
families and influence of connexions will
no longer be tolerated in a congress called
to decide upon the interests of the German
people.

The new predominant democracy of Ger-
many will not bear it. So that, however
peace the Germans, however full of re-
spect for thrones and aristocracies, and de-
sire not to disturb rights or property, it
is to be feared they will not find themselves
able to establish the great principles and
that great and free union which they are
determined to have, without going to work
largely and boldly with the revolutionary
spirit. We sincerely hope it may be oth-
erwise, for the greater the change the
greater the risk and the number of ene-
mies. But to conserve the past, and recon-
cile it with the present, is a task which no
statesman can well undertake, and which,
as we have observed on another subject,
Providence itself will probably have to take
charge.

Your enemy is superior to your friend
when he tells you of faults which your
friend conceals.

Napoleon's Design of Coming to Amer-ica.

We believe it has never been known how
near Napoleon was to coming to America
after the terrible battle of Waterloo. Leav-
ing the wreck of his once powerful army
to Soult, and flying as on the wings of
the wind, he was the first to announce at
Paris the fatal defeat which had befallen
him. From Paris he went to Malmesbury,
where he had in vain labored to reconcile
and treat with the enemy. Finding recon-
ciliation in vain, and the overthrow of his
power certain, the design presented itself
to him of escaping to America, and accord-
ingly he went with a few of his chosen fol-
lowers to Rochefort, with a view of escap-
ing on board some vessel which might be
in port. But Rochefort was blockaded by
an English fleet, and the coast lined with
English cruisers. All this is known, but
what we have not before seen, is the fol-
lowing anecdote, related to us by one of
the Massachusetts members of Congress,
during the funeral ceremonies of John
Quincy Adams at the Capitol, upon the au-
thority of a New England captain, (Capt.
Brewster, of Preston, Conn.) whose ser-
vices were solicited to bring Napoleon to the
United States. When just upon the eve of
his departure, this man was accosted by
one who informed him that he had an im-
portant piece of intelligence to communi-
cate. A private interview was had, under
a solemn pledge of secrecy, and after a so-
lemn assurance that no dishonorable propo-
sition was to be made.

"When do you sail for America?" was
the first question put.

"To-morrow morning," was the reply.
"Will you, for a sum of money that shall
make you independent for life, and beyond
the value of your ship and cargo and all
possible profits, consent to take Napoleon
Bonaparte to America? The money shall
be paid to you in any manner, deposited
anywhere in Paris, and papers executed to
that effect. I am here," continued the of-
ficer, "as an agent of my sovereign, and di-
rected to make any proposition and to al-
low any sum of money, but I must receive
your answer upon the instant."

The Captain responded that the ship was
not his own,—that the coast was lined with
English ships, that escape he feared would
be impossible. He could not answer upon
the instant, but would do so at the appoint-
ed time and place in two hours.—Visiting
his ship which was already loaded and ready
for departure, he concluded that he might
conceal the Emperor in a manner that
would prevent detection. At the time
appointed he made known his purpose, ar-
ranged as to the compensation he should
receive, had papers of a satisfactory char-
acter executed to that effect, and made his
arrangements accordingly. His visit was
to be on board at twelve o'clock, at night,
and everything was arranged to receive him.
At twelve o'clock, at the very hour and
moment, when every preparation was made
to receive the ruined soldier, a messenger
arrived with a note from the officer, that
Napoleon finding his enemies so many and
escape so difficult, had concluded to repose
a noble confidence in his great enemy, and
surrender himself to the British.

As is known, he presented himself with
his suite on board of the Belerophon, he
wrote to the Prince Regent of England,
surrendering himself a prisoner, and ask-
ing only a resting place upon the soil of his
enemy, for the remainder of his life.—The
sequel is known,—banishment to St. Helena,
and death there on the 5th of May, 1815.

The American vessel, which was to have
taken Napoleon to America, was boarded
three times by as many vessels, and twice
by one. Suspicion appeared to have been
excited against her sometime before her de-
parture, and even before the captain had
received any communication from Napo-
leon's agent. His vessel was thoroughly
searched upon all these occasions, and once
a gun was fired for him to leave to a se-
cond time. He obeyed, of course, but his
informant assures us that in all these search-
es, the place where he had designed to
place Napoleon was never once searched or
suspected, and that he should therefore
have safely brought him to the United
States.

Labors in High Places.

Persons who are panting for high places,
and restless because they do not reach
them, may find matter for profitable reflec-
tion in the following statement respecting
the present government of France:—
"The members of the Provisional Gov-
ernment have become ten years older dur-
ing the month they have been in power.—
M. Ledru Rollin, who had a head of fine
black hair, is become perfectly grey. M.
Flocon has been at the point of death.—
M. Louis Blanc, who had a fresh, juvenile
countenance, is no more recognizable. M.
Lamarine and Garnier Pages spit blood.
M. Cremieux has lost his voice. M. Mar-
rat seems worn out with fatigue. In fine
there is only M. Arago, who appears formi-
dable of Pyrenean granite, who supports the
weight of the Provisional Government, the
weight of two ministerial offices—the di-
rection of the Academy of Science and the
Observatory. He alone has not quitted his
post."

Expense of Drinks.

Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper, published
in England, states that the victuals pay
to Government, yearly, for their license,
their taxes, and the duties on spirits sold
by them, the immense sum of £11,000,000.
The cost of the British Army, yearly, is
£3,000,000; that of the Navy, £3,000,000;
the cost of the metropolitan police force,
£300,000, and that of the rural police
throughout the kingdom £750,000, mak-
ing a total of £10,750,000. Thus, then,

it appears that the publicans of London pay
to Government more than it costs to support
the army, navy, and the whole of the po-
lice force established throughout the king-
dom.

The Rev. T. Spencer, the eloquent ad-
vocate of temperance, states that the peo-
ple of England, Ireland, and Scotland, pay
\$40,000,000, annually, for tobacco! With
a population consisting of about 27,000,000,
they can pay annually \$35,000,000 in
poor rates; \$250,000,000 for the sup-
port of Government, and \$300,000,000 for
intoxicating drinks! He states that there
were among the 27,000,000 of people
600,000 drunkards, and that 50,000 more
from the ranks of moderate drinkers.

For the Christian Secretary.

The Sainted Dead.

A lay for the sainted dead!
A wreath for the victor's head!
A song for the hour of night,
And a glance from all eyes bright.

But a lay for the "sainted dead!"
For the lost, the quickly fled—
And a sweetly, gentle strain,
With never a thought of pain.

Oh! sing ye above the grave,
Where the drooping willows wave,
And flowers put forth perfume—
Above the grassy tomb!

Sing o'er the beautiful and past,
And ye shall hush e'en Death's wild blast;
But the requiem low, or the chorus clear,
Falls listless on the sleepers' ear.

Sing o'er those who have passed away—
Sing of the wintry locks so gray,
With tottering steps so feeble and slow—
Sing! they have passed away from wo.

Sing o'er Manhood's lonely tomb—
Sing of his early, sudden doom,
Sing ye above their lonely graves,
Where flowers creep and the willow waves.

But oh! let not thy dirges be,
That they are from life's troubles free;
Oh, mourn ye not the saints in heaven,
To them, by death, new life is given!

Then sing a glad and joyous strain,
Till ye shall be with them again,
And tune a fairer, "better song,"
That shall to Heaven its notes prolong.

Ye shall not weep that they have fled—
Ye shall not mourn the "sainted dead,"
To Zion's halls they've passed away,
And left the house of mould'ring clay.

Sing! and your voices shall all float
In one melodious anthem-note,
And rising on the winged air,
Shall enter Heaven, and reach them there.

Hartford, May, 1848.

To the Young Readers of the Secretary.

Early Piety.

Remember thy Creator in the days of
thy youth, was the exhortation of the great,
the wise, the good man. And the words,
though spoken a long time ago, yet they
are still resounding from the holy spot
where they were penned, and the reverber-
ating sounds should be caught and treasured
up by those to whom they were addressed
—to the young. Suffer little children to
come unto me, was the language of him who
gave up his life to make a way possible for
them to do so. Come unto me ALL ye that
labor and are heavy laden, and I will give
you rest. All classes, young and old.—
Come, young reader, you have an invitation
from a Heavenly Being to become his com-
panion while yet clothed with mortality.—
Will you not accept this great offer of life,
when proposed and extended from the court
of heaven to sinful mortals, especially as
you have but one alternative, and that with
the demon of —. O beware, beware
the path which you tread. Would you
have the companionship of the Saviour and
the saints? Then remember your Creator
and reverent him. Love him for he is love.
Walk in his precepts, for all his ways are
ways of pleasantness, and all his paths are
paths of peace. Ah, reader, you have no
intention of neglecting the salvation of your
IMMORTAL SOUL, but you mean to attend to
it when you are older. But, young friends,
Youth is the time to serve the Lord,
The time to insure the great reward.

But leave your own interest entirely out of
the question, and look at the obligations
you are under to your Maker, and it should
inspire you with holy adoration. From
him you received your very being and ex-
istence, and since that time your wants
have been supplied, your necessities pro-
vided for by the same liberal hand and ben-
efactor. Instead of a brute or reptile, un-
feeling and unfelt for, you have been cre-
ated a human being, made in the image of
God, fraught with an undying spirit, more
valuable than the treasures of earth; and to
provide a way for its eternal happiness, he
sacrificed his own life—left the realms of
bliss, and gave up for a time his seat upon
the great white throne as Heaven's King—
lived a persecuted life—died an ignominious
death, and all for you, and your fellow
beings. And now, young friends, will you
slight his dying love, will you spurn his in-
vitations, and refuse his extended arm to
guide you to the land of the blessed and ho-
ly? Will created intelligences act the part
of the beasts of the field in this life, with
all the light and truth arrayed before them,
when their end is so vastly different
from ours? Impossible! and yet it is ac-
tually the case. And you, young readers,
are taking part with the rebellious, if you
have not made God your friend. What!
acting in rebellion against God,—against
your King? An unequal contest indeed.
Having for your enemy that being that
holds you in existence, who can sever the
thread of life as easily as you can let drop
a word from your lips, or a stone from your
hand. Beware of the fatal consequences
ere it is too late. Pardon is yet extended in
one hand, and vengeance in the other,—
life in the one and death in the other. Now

he says, Turn to me and live, for why will
ye die? Next he may say, Depart from
me into everlasting fire, prepared for the
devil and his angels.

I. N. LEONARD.

How to Remember.—"Henry, did you
bring that book down?"
"No, sir—I forgot it."
"Forgot it! This is the third time. You
are indeed a heedless boy, and if I had time,
I would preach you a homily on forgetful-
ness. When a person begins to forget,
there's no knowing where he will end.—
Why you need not forget—and there's a
better way to remember than to tie a string
around your finger, or put a piece of paper
in your hat. Place it upon your mind, my
boy, and there's no danger. Do you ever
forget to eat? Never. You engrave it up-
on your mind. So it should be with every
thing you wish to recall. Be determined
to do what you are told, and you will never
come to me with the excuse, I forgot it. I
hate those words. Remember, boy, what
I tell you, and be not heedless in future.
There, I have not time to say more at pres-
ent."

CELIBACY OF THE CLERGY.—It is said
that the Pope has under consideration pro-
posals for abolishing the celibacy of the
clergy. Should it be abolished, it would
render Romanism one-half less formidable
as a great, ambitious, political power, throw-
ing around the priesthood those powerful so-
cial ties which would bind them to friends
and country, and wrest from the hands of
Popes and Bishops that immense influence
which they now exercise over celibates,
saying unto them, Go, and they go; Do
this, and they do it. It would not be so easy
a matter to control the priesthood, if they
had lawful families around them. It
would be strange indeed, if we should hear
the present Pope speaking of "his wife's
mother"—though something like this was
said of Peter, who is alleged to have been
the first Pope.—Presbyterian.

CONSUMPTION.—Sir James Clark, phy-
sician to the queen, enumerates, as the ex-
citing causes of consumption, "long con-
finement in close, ill-ventilated rooms,
whether nurseries, school-rooms, or manu-
factories;" he also says, "If an infant,
born in perfect health, and of the health-
iest parents, be kept in close rooms, in which
free ventilation and cleanliness are neglect-
ed, a few months will often suffice to induce
tubercular cachexia"—the beginning of
consumption. Persons engaged in confin-
ed close rooms, or workshops, are the chief
sufferers from consumption; thus, of the
233 tailors who died in one district in Lon-
don, in 1839, 123 died of diseases of the
lungs, of whom ninety-two died of con-
sumption. Of fifty-two milliners, dying in
the same year, thirty-three died from dis-
eases of the lungs, of whom twenty-eight
died from consumption. Dr. Guy reports,
that in a close printers' room, he found sev-
enteen men at work, of whom three had
spitting of blood, two had affections of the
lungs, and five had constant and severe
colds. After reading these sad facts, who
can deny that the chief cause of consump-
tion is the respiration of bad air?—*Ventilation Illustrated.*

IRON FENCES.—Iron wire is now used in
the construction of fences, and the West-
minister (Md.) Carolinian gives the fol-
lowing description of the manner in which
it is adapted to this purpose:—
"The posts are about one half the ordi-
nary size, planted firmly at the distance of
ten feet apart, with nine strands of wire
drawn tightly through a half inch auger
hole, and tightly plugged at each hole; the
wire is of the size of that used for the
handle of the Yankee bucket, and to com-
bine them more firm, wire of a lighter descrip-
tion is wound through the middle, which
prevents the hogs from separating them and
creeping through. The whole expense of
this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents
per panel of ten feet; and for neatness
and durability cannot be surpassed by any-
thing in timber."

IRON FENCES.—An eminent republi-
can editor, Armand Carrel, was killed in
France, some years ago in a duel. On the
2d ultimo, an assemblage of friends gather-
ed around his tomb to do honor to his me-
mory; and the funeral eulogy was pro-
nounced by Emile de Girardin, editor of
"La Presse,"—the very man who killed him!
When he had concluded, M. de Girardin
was "affectionately embraced" by the com-
pany.

Wisdom is in the heart and not in the
head; it is from the perverseness of men's
dispositions, (and not their want of knowl-
edge,) that their actions are filled with fool-
ishness, and their lives with irregularities.

A BEBBLE BUST.—All the Community
and Fourier Associations in the country,
whether east or west, have hitherto pro-
ceeded under false pretences. A missionary in Wisconsin
reports another instance:—

In the neighboring district is the decay-
ing mansion of an exploded socialist bu-
ble. These men came from England with
high hopes of forming a Utopia in the new
world, from which the restraints of religion
and of social order should be forever ex-
cluded. They invested large sums in pur-
chasing beautiful lands, and commenced
their settlement in a large log building de-
signed to accommodate several families.—
They had mechanics of all kinds, a phy-
sician, an engineer and surveyor; they pur-
chased the finest of tools, the best of every
thing, that was needed for a fair experiment.
But ere a twelvemonth passed, even while
some were on their way to the live, and be-
fore they had all commenced their experi-
ment in this improved plan of living, the es-
tablishment became the scene of strife and

confusion; the depravity of human nature
worked out its wonted issues; the farm was
divided among the divided owners; and
now they live in the vicinity, sadder and
wiser men, cured of their socialism, but not
of their infidelity.

An able writer says, "The bent of civil-
ization is to make good things cheap."

Advertisements.

To Sabbath School Superintendents
and Teachers.

THE subscribers would beg leave to call attention
to the most full and complete ever offered in this city—
consisting of the publications of the American Sunday
School Union, the Mass. Sabbath School Society, the
Am. Tract Society, the New England S. S. Union,
together with a great variety of choice juveniles, suit-
able for Sabbath Schools.
We would call particular attention to the following
Libraries.
1. The American S. S. Union's Ten Dollar Library,
No. 1, consisting of 100 volumes of choice books, with
catalogues, sent for No. 1.
2. Ten Dollar Library No. 2, same number of vol-
umes, entirely different from No. 1.
3. Colby's Five Dollar Library, containing 50 vol-
umes, with catalogues, sent for No. 3.
4. The Child's Cabinet Library, of 50 small bound
books, at the low price of \$2.50.
For any and all prices, we shall be happy to execute
orders.
BROCKETT & PULFERY,
219 Nassau street,
april 5

Physician and Surgeon.

J. C. JACKSON, M. D., late of Philadelphia respect-
ably and fully offers his services to the citizens of Hartford
and vicinity. Having enjoyed the advantages of the
extensive experience of Pennsylvania Hospital, Wills Hos-
pital, and several Dispensaries in that city, he feels
competent to treat disease in any of its forms.
Office East Main Building, Main street, where he
may be found during the night.
Sept. 17, 1847.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY—FIRE AND
MARINE.

CAPITAL \$200,000. Office No. 8 Exchange Build-
ing, North side of State House, Hartford, will take
Fire and Marine risks on terms as favorable as other
Companies. Office open for the transaction of business
at all times during the day and evening.
The following gentlemen compose the Board of Di-
rectors:
Daniel W. Clark, Wm. A. Ward,
Wm. W. Elwell, John Warburton,
Charles H. Northam, Elias A. Smith,
Wm. Kellogg, Thomas Belknap,
Lumiere, Furniture, Books, and personal property
generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most fa-
vorable and satisfactory terms.
The company will adjust and pay all its losses with
liberality and promptness, and thus endeavor to retain
the confidence and patronage of the public.
Persons wishing to insure their property, who reside
in any town in the United States, where this company
has no Agent, may apply directly to the Secretary, and
the proposals shall receive immediate attention.
The following gentlemen are Directors of the Com-
pany:
Eliphalet Terry, James Goodenow,
S. H. Huntington, Charles B. Terry,
H. Huntington, Henry Kelley,
Albert Day, Wm. T. Lee.
J. J. Loomis, Secretary.
ELIPHALET TERRY, President.
Hartford, Jan. 1847.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office North side State House Square, between U S
Hotel and Eagle Tavern.

THIS institution is the oldest of the kind in the State
having been established more than 30 years. It is
incorporated with a capital of \$150,000, and is the
most secure and the best managed in the country.
Public Buildings, Churches, Dwelling Houses, Stores,
Merchandise, Furniture, Books, and personal property
generally, from loss or damage by Fire, on the most fa-
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Hartford, Jan. 1847.

INCORPORATED IN 1819, for the purpose of insur-
ing against loss and damage by Fire only; Capital
\$250,000, secured and vested in the best possible man-
ner—after taking into consideration the fact that the
Company's business is conducted in a prudent and
conservative manner, and that the capital is not ex-
posed to great losses by speculative investments, the
new Building, next west of Treat's Exchange
Coffee House, State street, where constant attendance
is given for the accommodation of the public.

The Directors of the Company are:
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Samuel Tudor, Miles A. Fox,
Joseph Pratt, Ezra White, Jr.,
James Thomas, John L. Russell,
Ward Woodbridge, Ebenezer Flower,
Joseph Church, E. A. Bollesley,
Silas B. Hamilton, Roland Mather,
Frederick Tyler, Edwin G. Ripley,
THOMAS C. BRACE, President
S. L. Loomis, Secretary.

THE Aina Company has Agents in most of the
Towns in the State, with whom insurance can be ef-
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Hartford, Jan. 1847.

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